DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VII. ZATURDAG den 11den DECEMBER, 1819. N. 50.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

WY ALBERT KIKKERT, Commandeur van de Militaire Willem's Orde, Officier van het Legioen van Eer van Zyne Aller Christelyke Majesteit, Vice Admiraal in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Generaal en Admiraal en Chef over de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien, ofte horen lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

1. Te arresteren, zoo als gearresteerd wordt by deze, het navolgende Reglement op het Schoolwezen alhier.

[F. J.]

2. Het voormelde Reglement zal met den eersten January 1820 in werking geraken.

3. Tot onderwyzers der Jeugd in de vier Landscholen by deze te benoemen, de volgende personen:

Pieter Pauel } van de eerste classe.
David Rodriguez }

George Kramer }
en } van de tweede classe.
Klaas van Eekhout }

Allen zonder tractement, maar onder genot van zoodanige belooning als by het Reglement op het Schoolwezen is vastgesteld.

4. Hierby als opzieners van het Schoolwezen op dit eiland te bevestigen:

De Weleerwaarde Heeren Predikanten J. Muller, J. A. Z. en G, B. Bosch, en den Heer H. A. De Lima, koopman alhier; voorts tot mede opziener met en benevens de voornoemde Heeren te benoemen en aantestellen: den Weled: Heer C. L. van Uytrecht, Lid van den Raad van Policie, thans het ambt van Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien op dit eiland, adinterim, waarnemende.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 29sten November 1819, het zesde jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(getd.) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van zyne Excellentie.

(getd.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, den 9den December 1819.

(get.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

PROVISIONEEL-REGLEMENT
OP
Het Schoolwezen te Curaçao.

ART. 1.—Daar zullen vier Lands-scholen op het eiland zyn, namelyk twee van den *eersten rang*, en twee van den *tweeden rang*; zullende de eerstgemelden in de Willemstad en aan de overzyde der haven, en de laatstgemelden in de Willemstad of op Pietermaay en aan de Overzyde der haven, gevestigd worden.

ART. 2.—Elk der hiertoe noodige Schoolmeesters of Schoolonderwyzers zullen behooren te bezitten, de noodige kunde en bekwaamheid in het vak van onderwys der jeugd, en mannen zyn van een onbesproken gedrag.

ART. 3.—De bestaande partikuliere scholen worden, om gewigtige reden, voor als nog toegelaten; doch zullen in het toekomende geene zulke scholen mogen worden opgerigt, dan met toestemming van den Gouverneur Generaal, na onderzoek van de schoolopzieners. Ook zullen zoodanige partikuliere scholen als dan nimmehet getal van *drie* mogen te boven gaan.

ART. 4.—Eene som van twee duizend gulden Holl: courant in het jaar, zal uit de koloniale kas, ten behoeve der Landsscholen verstrekt en aangemerkt worden, als een fonds waaruit het volgende zal moeten en mogen worden betaald en aangekocht,

te weten:

a. Het onderwys voor kinderen of pupillen van onvermogende ouders of voogden, daarvan echter uitgezonderd de zoodanige kinderen, die door de diaconie verzorgd worden.

b. Boeken, papier, pennen en andere schoolbehoeften.

c. De jaarlyksche uit te deelene pryzen.

d. Boeken tot geschenken of buitengewone douceurs aan eenigen onderwyzer, die zich by uitnemendheid onderscheidt.

en

e. Werken tot onderrigting en verdere eigene oefening der onderwyzers, waaruit, ten hunnen gezamenlyken gebruike, eene kleine bibliotheek zal worden daargesteld, dewelke zal staan onder het toezigt der schoolopzieners.

Aan de toegelatene byzondere scholen zullen, naar bevinding van zaken, schoolboeken worden uitgereikt, terwyl aan de zich op dezelve bevindende kinderen pryzen zullen mogen worden uitgedeeld.

ART. 5.—Kinderen en pupillen van onvermogende ouders en voogden zullen daarom tot het onderwys in gemelde landscholen vryen toegang hebben, en, zonder eenige kosten aan hunnen kant, met de overige scholieren gelyk onderwys genieten, zullende het van de byzondere omstandigheden der ouders, voogden en kinderen afhangen, op welke der vier landsscholen opzieners zullen goedvinden, dat zoodanige kinderen het best zullen moeten geplaatst worden.

ART. 6.—Met de besturing dezer schoolinrigting zyn volkomen gelast en gemagtigd de opzieners van 's landsschoolwezen, dewelke dus ook over de bovengemelde som van ƒ2000 vryelyk ten bovengenoemde behoefte (Art. 4.) zullen mogen beschikken, met die bepaling echter, dat zy van de uitgegevene en bestede penningen, jaarlyks aan den Gouverneur Generaal behoorlyke rekening en verantwoording zullen moeten doen.

ART. 7.—Onvermogende onderen en voogden, die voor hunne kinderen of pupillen gratis onderwys op 's lands scholen begeren, zullen zich deswegen hebben te vervoegen by de schoolopzieners, die hun eene der lands scholen zullen aanwyzen, en hen van een daartoe noodig biljet voorzien; zullende zoodanige ouders of voogden verpligt zyn in de beschikking der opzieners hieromtrent te berusten.

ART. 8.—Het staat even zoo den opzieneren vry kinderen van onvermogende ouderen of voogden naar best bevinden, van de eene lands school op de andere, dus ook van de school des tweeden rangs op die van den eersten rang te verplaatsen, en aldus aan zulke kinderen tevens gelegenheid tot verdere vorderingen in talen en wetenschappen te geven.

ART. 9.—Het hoofdonderwys op alle vier lands scholen zal zyn in de *Nederduitsche taal* naar de thans algemeen aangenomene spelling. Voorts zal op de twee scholen van den tweeden rang of klasse alleen onderwys gegeven worden in lezen, schryven en rekenen, terwyl op de beide scholen van den eersten rang nog, en by het lezen, schryven en rekenen, vreemde en buitenlandsche talen, als mede aardryks en geschiedkunde, enz. zal geleerd worden, voor zoo ver de school onderwyzers hiertoe bekwaam zyn.

ART. 10.—Lands school onderwyzers van den eersten rang, zullen voor het onderwys en al het gene op hunne scholen geleerd wordt, en welk onderwys voor alle kinderen, ieder naar gelang des ouderdoms, moet gelyk zyn, niet meer mogen vorderen dan zeven en twintig realen per maand; terwyl op de scholen van den tweeden rang, alwaar het onderwys mede als voren, moet gelyk zyn, niet meer dan twaalf realen per maand voor elk kind zal worden betaald.

ART. 11.—Geene partikuliere scholen voor vreemde talen afzonderlyk of vereenigd, zullen voortaan worden toegelaten, wanneer deze behoefte op 's lands scholen van den eersten rang genoegzaam kan vervuld worden, ten zy met byzondere goedkeuring en toestemming van den Gouverneur Generaal.

ART. 12.—Het zal den schoolonderwyzeren van beide klassen niet veroorloofd zyn hunne school te verplaatsen, maar elk hunner zal in zyn aangewezen departement blyven school houden.

ART. 13.—Het zal echter elk der schoolonderwyzeren vry staan in zyn departement van schoollocaal te veranderen en een ander locaal te kiezen, doch volstrekt niet tot eenig hinderlyk nadeel voor het te geven onderwys, en voor de gezondheid der scholieren. Weshalve de schoolopzieners gehouden zyn een zulk veranderd of nieuw schoollocaal vooraf te bezigtigen en te onderzoeken, of hetzelve aan het voorgestelde doel beantwoordt.

ART. 14.—Het staat den opzieneren van het schoolwezen vry de lands en byzondere scholen te bezoeken zoo dikwyls zy zullen goedvinden, en zullen de schoolonderwyzers verpligt zyn de opzieners,

wanneer deze, het zy in corpore het zy afzonderlyk hunne school bezoeken en examineren, met behoorlyke achting te ontvangen, hun onderzoek wegens de gemaakte vorderingen der scholieren, of ook andere voorwerpen, het schoolwezen betreffende, behoorlyk beantwoorden, en op hun verlangen in allen deele hun alle mogelyke proeven hunner kunde en bekwaamheid te geven.

ART. 15.—De schoolopzieners zyn verpligt ook op de overige partikuliere toegelatene scholen goed toezigt te houden, en dezelve onder het jaarlyks te houdene groote examen, te begrypen.

ART. 16.—Op de vier lands scholen zal jaarlyks tweemaal examen, namelyk een klein en een groot examen, gehouden worden. Het *kleine examen* zal geschieden op den eersten Woensdag in de maand Juny; het *groote examen* in de maand December, acht dagen voor het kersfeest; zullende alleen na het groote examen aan de meest gevorderde leerlingen, pryzen uitgedeeld worden, en de opzieners als dan gehouden zyn van den bevondenen staat en den toestand van alle de scholen, en van alle hunne verrigtingen, aan den Gouverneur Generaal behoorlyk verslag te doen.

ART. 17.—De naaste buren der respective lands scholen zullen zich op den schooltyd van alle hinderlyk geraas onthouden, en by foute van dien, zullen de schoolopzieners de vryheid hebben, des noods, de adsistentie van het Officie Fiscaal hieromtrent in te roepen.

Gearresteerd op Curaçao den 29sten November 1819.

(was get.) A. KIKKERT.

Den 3den December 1819

DE ondergeteekende het gene zyne Drankpakhuis aangaat, tot een spoedig einde willende brengen, verzoekt, dat ieder die hem verschuldigd is, zonder tydverlies, zal komen en zyne reekeningen liquideeren, ten einde hy dus in staat moge zyn, met zyne crediteuren te arrangeeren, het welk hem de moeite zal sparen, van eenige onaangename of dwingende maatregelen te bezigen. J. M. ELLIS.

CURACAO.

Schepen in en uitgeklaard, sedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

4.	golet Enterprize, Thomas,	Jamaika
	—— N. S. del Carmen, Malabe,	Puer: Cab:
	—— Margarita, Bennot,	St. Domingo
6.	—— Gustavus, Sauwaister,	Jamaika
	—— N. S. del Carmen, Monaga,	Coro
10.	—— Curaçao Packet, Turner,	Jamaika

UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

4.	bark Eliza, Cortes,	Maracaybo
	—— Sally, Tesselaar,	Spaansche Kust
6.	golet Klein Alexandria, Firagora,	Aruba
	bark Aurora, Oyä,	Zee
7.	—— Leonora, Danies,	Spaansche Kust
	golet Anna Maria, Molina,	Aruba
8.	—— Nereus, Penso,	Spaansche Kust
	bark Twee Broeders, Lingstuyl,	ditto
10.	golet Dorothea, de Brot,	St. Thomas
	—— Enterprize, Thomas,	Spaansche Kust

[*De Uitgever van deze Courant bedient zich van het naderend einde van het jaar, om zynen opregten dank aan zyne Onderteekenaars te betuigen, en vriendelyk te bedanken, die waarlyk den uitgaaf door hunne naauwkeurigheid in het betalen hebben ondersteund; en terwyl hy de voortduring hunner gunst verzoekt, bidt hy hen, dat zy zich verzekerd houden, geene pogingen aan zyne zyde zullen gespaard worden, om de Curaçaosche Courant zoo belangryk te maken, als de omstandigheden veroorloven zullen. Die zyner Onderteekenaars, welke ten achteren zyn voor de onderteekening van den eersten January ll. of voor eene langere periode, worden berigt, dat voor alle aanvragen tegen hen zyn geliquideerd op of voor het einde dezer maand, zy van dien tyd af aan gene Couranten zullen bekomen, eene maatregel, tot welke de Uitgever onvermydelyk gedrongen is te komen, om de menigvuldige teleurstellingen, die hy heeft ondervonden, en hy twyfelt niet of deze zyne beweegredenen, van zoo te handelen, naar waarde geschat zullen worden.*]

De geboortedag van Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid den Kroon Prins van Oranje, werd in deze Colonie Maandag ll. den 6den dezer gevierd. Des morgens van dien dag werd er over de troepen, het garnisoen uitmakende, revue gehouden, en ten twaalf uren werd er een koninglyk salut door de artillerie en door Zyner Majesteits brik Merkuur gevuurd. Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur onthaalde eene uitgezochte party op een bal en soupé, ter eere van dien dag.

Brigadier generaal Pardo, van de huzaren van Ferdinand den 7den, kwam hier des Zaturdags ll. van La Guayra, op des zelfs reis naar Lima.

Ingevolge berigten van Puerto Cabello, vernemen wy dat, by de aankomst van Z. B. M.'s brik Fly, kapitein Tomkinson, in die haven, het overschot van den schout-by-nacht Donald Campbell aan derzelver boord werd gebragt, uit de Salisbury, 61tiger, welk vaartuig voor eenige dagen in Puerto Cabello geweest is, op derzelver aankomst wachtende; de Fly werd byna dadelyk daarna met haren last naar Engeland gezonden.

Wy hebben heden eenige verdere extracten gegeven, uit de Jamaika papieren laatstleden week ontvangen; onder dewelken men copien van twee brieven zal vinden, uit dit eiland ontvangen; wy hebben dezen uitgekipt onder talryke anderen van diergelyke strekking, die van tyd tot tyd uit dit eiland ter publiekmaking in Jamaika zyn gezonden, ten einde onze lezers aantetonen, welke belagchelyke vertellingen hier verbreid worden, met oogmerk om op de ligtgelovige menigte te werken. Dat het berigt, dat deze brieven geven, geen schaduw van waarheid bezit, is zeker, daar zulke gebeurtenissen nimmer op de Spaansche kust plaats gehad hebben, even min geloven wy, dat eenige van zulke uitstrooisels hier zyn ontvangen. De schryvers, door zulke monstreuse leugens te verspaeiden, benadeelen de zaak zelve, die zy zoeken te verdeedigen; doch wy verwyzen onze lezers aan de brieven zelven.

De schoener Curaçao Packet, kapitein Turner, met de zeer korte reis van zeven dagen, van Kingston, Jamaika, arriveerde hier gisteren morgen, en heeft nieuwspapieren tot den 2den dezer gebragt. Het volgende is in substantie de voornaamste inhoud van het geen zy behelzen, het welk voor dit eiland belangryk zyn kan.

Deze papieren behelzen geen nieuws goegenaamd betrekkelyk de operatien van Bolivar.

☞ Het gewigt van het brood zoo als in de voorige week.

Extract uit eenen brief van La Guayra, in dato 28sten November, 1819.

"Terwyl ik te Puerto Cabello was, kwam daar den 15den dezer een vaartuig in 27 dagen van Cadix, de kapitein berigt, dat toen hy de gezegde haven verliet, daar zeilree lagen 11 linieschepen, 13 fregatten, 2 corvetten, 6 brikken, 40 kanonneerbooten, en 190 transportschepen.

"Uithoofde der kwaadaardige koorts die in de stad heerscht zyndo troepen in de nabuurschap van Cadix gelegd. Generaal Callejas heeft het opperbevel der expeditie in gevolge van het arrest van Generaal O'Donnell.

"Van deze expeditie zyn 4000 bestemd voor deze provintie, en twee fregatten om de Nymph en Ferolina te vervangen, welke naar de Havana zyn gezeild met kapitein Cañas en familie.

"Den 24sten October was generaal de la Torre in Cucuta, de onderkoning met 3000 man was by St. Fe en Calzada met 2000 man vervolgde Bolivar, wien hy alles zynen buit afnam, en die in verscheidene kleine gevechten werd geslagen.

"Ik heb een brief van Guerrero van den 19den dezer, waarin hy my vertelt, dat behalve het gevangennemen van den den commandant der Engelsche troepen, hy een flechera, drie booten, een chinchorro en verscheiden gevangenen genomen heeft, waar door wy weten, dat er alleen twee gewapende brikken in Margarita zyn, de corvet is gezonken en vergaan. Verscheidene der Britsche troepen sterven; hun dood wordt toegeschreven aan de mais, waarvan zy verpligt zyn te leven, uit gebrek van andere levensmiddelen.

"Uit de correspondentie by den Engelschen colonel gevonden, worden de ellenden, de plannen, en de verschillen tusschen de opperhoofden Arismendi, Bermudes, Brion, Jolly, Mariño &c. bekend. Men zegt dat er groot misnoegen zich onder de troepen te Margarita vertoont en dat Brion 14 officieren veroordeeld heeft dood geschoten te worden.

"Van de 11 linie schepen in Cadix, is er een, het welk laatst van China is gekomen, met een zeer ryke lading, zoo dat de soldaten die de expeditie uitmaken, geregeld betaal worden.

"Florida is afgestaan aan Groot Britanje van het welke Spanje allen bystand staat te ontvangen, en de Britsche kruissers hebben bevelen ontvangen alle Insurgente kapers, die eenige vreemdelingen aan boord mogten hebben te nemen."

UIT JAMAIKA PAPIEREN,

ONTVANGEN MET DE CURAÇAO PACKET.

Kapt. Chitty en het volk van den Insurgente kaper Libertador, bestaande uit een mengsel blanken, indianen, mulatten, samboes, en zwarten, en eenige onbepaalde soorten door eene vermenging met blanken, indianen, gecouleurden, en zwarten, werden voor den zittenden magistraat te Kingston gevoerd, den 20sten November en na ondervraagd te zyn, tot de gevangenis veroordeeld, doch zyne genade de gouverneur heeft vervolgens bevolen, dat zy bevryd zouden worden, en van het eiland zoo spoedig doenelyk gezonden, kapitein Chitty en John Graham een zyner officieren, waarschynelyke majoor der mariniers, zyn echter in bewaring gehouden, en zullen hun regtsgeding moeten afwachten voor de zeerovers daden en wangedrag in de opene zeeën gepleegd.

De Tarantula, kapt. Poolman, van Aux Cayes, laatst van Port Royal, in twee maanden, is te Plymouth den 11den October aangekomen, met oorlogs behoeften, die hy van Londen in Mey ll. voor M'Gregor's leger had uitgebragt.

Berigten van de Havanna behelzen, dat eene expeditie uit 1,000 man bestaande, op het punt stond uittegaan; met twee schepen, een brik en verscheidene kleinere vaartuigen, tegen Saint Andreas en Old Providence, ten einde de zeeroverhorden uitteroeyen, die deze plaats hunner buit gemaakt hebben.

Het Chilische esquader onder Lord Cochrane bestaande uit drie zware fregatten, drie corvetten en twee brikken is voor Callao den 28sten September verschenen, dezelven hadden Congreve vuurpylen aan boord, voor eenen vyandelyken aanval.

Generaal St. Martin in Independenten dienst, is te Pisços omtrent 100 mylen bezuiden Lima geland, met eene magt tusschen de 9 en 10,000 man, en het werd verondersteld, dat hy dadelyk tegen die stad zou marcheeren, waar zy gereed zyn hem tegentestaan, met 2,500 Europeesche troepen en 6,500 militie, alle schoone en wel gedisciplineerde troepen, die aan de zaak hunnes souvereins zyn verknocht.

De Britsche brik Speculator, kapt. Peter Gould, door het Chilische oorlogsschip Andres, kapt. John Illingsworth genomen, werd acht dagen lang op gehouden, gedurende welken tyd dezelve werd doorzocht en 25,000 dollars, te Guyaquil ingecheept voor een handelhuis in Kingston, werden er uit genomen. Kapt. Gould protesteerde tegen den maatregel, daar het geld bonafide Britsch eigendom ware, doch zonder eenig uitwerksel.

Den 8sten October zyn zes Engelschen, die gevangenen te Panama waren, gevonnisd en dood geschoten, om het doen eener poging om naar het Chilische schip Andres te ontsnappen.

Mons. Aury lag te Old Providence met negen kapers en wachtte de aankomst van twee brikken van Nieuw Orleans, ten einde op eene expeditie tegen eenige der Spaansche havens uittegaan, vermoedelyk digt by de baay Honduras. Het volgende is eene lyst derzelven:

Brik Congress,	16	stukken, kapt.	Dewatre.
—— Mars,	14	——	—— Courtois.
Brigt. Bellona,	8	——	—— Selest
Schr. Creole,	3	——	—— Franks.
—— Isabella	4	——	—— James.
—— Empress,	2	——	—— Bradfort.
—— LaGuerriere,	6	——	—— Dominique.
Feloek Diana,	2	——	—— Poris.

Tevens de brik Eltribuno, die uitgerust wordt

De schoener Jeannette, Halk, van Kingston, is te Old Providence gearriveerd.

De Prins Frederik Nederlandsche 74tiger, die genoodzaakt was in Mounts Bay inteloopen, is geladen met speceryen van Batavia, hebbende den gouverneur dier colonie, en ongeveer.

300 tonnen met specie aan boord. Het was ongeveer 40 mylen bewesten Sally, dat de Howe, kapt. Akben, van Penzance dezelvo in grooten nood ontmoette, zynde derzelver fokke mast by het boord weg, de groote bramsteng verloren, en het schip zeer lek, zoo dat het noodzakelyk was gedurig vier pompen aan den gang te houden. Het stormweder verydelde zyne poging om een klein kabel aan boord te brengen, ten einde het schip op sleeptouw te nemen; doch het gelukte hem zyn stuurman en een van zyn volk aan boord te brengen, met order om naar Mounts Baai te sturen, terwyl hy zelfs naar Penzance oploefde, om bystand te erlangen. Het schip werd gelukkig Donderdag avond in Gwavas Lake gebragt, waar dezelve ten anker kwam. In het begin van de tegenwoordige week zeilde de Revenue kotters Lapwing en Lynx, op bevel van Lord Exmouth van Plymouth, met de Hamoaze Dock yard shoener aan boord hebbende een fregats mast, tot behulp voor de Prins Frederik, welke naar de laatsgenoemde haven zal gebragt worden, om te repareeren.

JAMAIKA.

Den 11den Nov.—De volgende extracten van brieven, zyn gecopieerd uit de Commercial Rooms Books:

Extract uit eenen brief van Curaçao, in dato 2den November.

"Eene schoener, nu juist van La Guayra gekomen, brengt het volgende:—Morales is verslagen in Cabutica, omtrent eene maand geleden, en wel door de troepen onder Urdaneta, Bermudes en Mariño, die vereenigd zyn, na by Cumana terug geslagen te zyn. Het gevolg der overwinning, dewelke ik U verzeker beslissend te zyn, is alreeds blykbaar. Met hetzelfde vaartuig vernemen wy, dat drie dagen geleden, vyf vaartuigen, met Spaansche emigranten, en derzelver eigendommen, van La Guayra naar St. Thomas zyn gezeild, verscheidene inwoners zyn aan boord gegaan van een Engelsch oorlogs vaartuig, dat te La Guayra lag. De troepen marcheeren van Caracas naar La Guayra, om naar Puerto Cabello intescheepen, met alle derzelver equipement, bagagie, &c.—De heer Portralco (Patrullo, wy veronderstellen) heeft alleen zynen eigendom gescheept aan boord van eene schoener en is met dezelve naar Noord Amerika vertrokken. Men gelooft zeer, dat de Patriotten de Polones gepasseerd zyn, op derzelver marsch naar Caracas, en dat zy digt by Buena Vista waren. Dit nieuws is het gewone gesprek hier, en het volk spreekt met elkander over geen ander onderwerp. Ik heb den kapitein van de schoener gesproken, die my verzekert, dat het vry publiek is te La Guayra, en hy verwacht dat er binnen kort een vaartuig zal zyn om zulks te bevestigen."

Een andere, van dezelfde datum.

"Een pylboot, is nu van La Guayra gekomen, en geeft het volgende berigt. Er heeft een gevecht plaats gehad in de stad St. Jago de Cabutica, tusschen de koningsgezinden onder Morales, en de Independenten onder Urdaneta, waarvan de uitslag de neder laag van den eerst gemelden was. Het overschot der armee van Morales werd tot Buena Vista op eenen korten afstand van Caracas vervolgd, ingevolge waarvan de Spanjaarden begonnen zyn, uit La Guayra te emigreeren, vyf vaartuigen vol emigranten zyn reeds naar St. Thomas onder convooi van een Britsche oorlogs vaartuig, de troepen onder Urdaneta waren Engelschen."

Den 15den Nov.—Wy vernemen, dat de Wasp, de Libertador den 5den dezer, beoosten St. Ann's Baai ontdekte, en dadelyk dezelve vervolgde. Digt by dezelve hysste zy haar vlag en deed een schot aan bakboord zyde. Kapt. Carter had toen de Wasp gerangeerd, langs de Libertador, en vroeg derzelver kapitein aan boord met zyne papieren te komen; het welk hy weigerde te doen, als eene reden aanmerkende, dat hy geen boot bezat in staat om zee te houden. Hy kreeg toen bevel, om dien nedertelaten, ten einde te kunnen weten, of dezelven werkelyk in den staat, dien hy had voorgesteld waren, en om aan dit bevel in twee minuten te voldoen, of dat anders een volle laag het gevolg van zyne weigering zoude zyn. Zulks had de gewenschte uitwerking, en er werd een boot naar de Wasp gezonden. Op het oogenblik, dat dezelve op zyde kwam, sprong een der matrozen aan boord, en riep om kapt. Carters bescherming, verklarende, dat hy een Engelschman was, en dat hy nooit tegen een Engelsch oorlogschip zou vuren, en verzocht om by een stuk geschut geplaatst te worden, wanneer hy zynen pligt voor zynen koning en land wilde doen. Van de Libertador werd kort daarop bezit genomen.

Wy vernemen, dat de majoor der mariniers aan boord van de Libertador, toen zy de Wasp in het gezicht hadden, alle genegdheid aan den dag legde om met dezelve te slaan; op welken tyd omtrent 25 Britsche zeelieden, verklaarden, dat zy niets met de zaak wilden te doen hebben, daar zy nimmer de verpligting konden vergeten aan hunnen souverein en vaderland verschuldigd. Deze zelfde majoor der mariniers, heeft zoo als men verzekert zich dikwyls beroemd, commandant van eene kaper geweest te zyn, waarin hy by verschillende gelegenheden, 30 zyner gevangenen in de [illegible] wigheid zond, door hen, zoo als [illegible] zeggen "over den plank te [illegible] te spelen) [illegible]

De L[illegible] hy den aanval [illegible] on's e[illegible] de zelve groote schade [illegible], als eene vergoeding [illegible] schade, die [illegible] vaartuig had geleden, door den commodore een [illegible] vers commissie werd toegestaan, voor zes maanden, met vryheid zoo vele pryzen als hy konde te maken, en den roof onder zyn volk te verdeelen, mits hy de brik behoorlyk verzorgde zonder eenige onkosten van het "Venezuelaansche Gouvernement," zoo als zulks getyteld wordt. By St. Jago de Cuba, nam dezelve een Spaansche schoener met cacao, boter, papier, &c. geladen, waaruit de lading werd genomen, en het vaartuig in den grond geboord. Digt by Trinidad de Cuba nam dezelve eene lading meel, uit eene Amerikaansche schoener van New York, voorgevende zulks Spaansch eigendom was, eenig gedeelte waar van, gezegd wordt op verscheidene plaatzen aan de Noordkant aan wal gesmokkeld te zyn; verscheidene andere daden van crimineelen aard, worden Chitty te last gelegd, doch daar zyn gedrag waarschynelyk legaal onderzoek zal ondergaan, weerhouden wy ons van in eenige byzonderheden te treden.

De Libertador had ongeveer 70 man aan boord, verscheiden van dezelven gekleurden en zwarten, en is zeer gehavend in derzelver voor en groot mast, wegens de schade, die dezelve by den aanval op Mancinella leed. Dezelve had een boot achter aanhangende gemerkt "Trident of London."

Kopie uit eenen brief van Porto Bello, gedateerd den 9den November:—"De Engelsche gevangenen (namelyk zy, die verlaten zyn door dien vagebond M'Gregor) of liever Engelsche slaven, zoo als hy hen gemaakt heeft, zyn in eenen meest beklagenswaardigen toestand—niets kan erger zyn—zy werken van zonnen opgang tot zonnen ondergang; en het smert my te zeggen, dat er eene groote verandering ten nadeele in de manier van hun te behandelen, is gekomen; hun voedsel bestaat uit een kop van eenen bul, gekookt met een weinig zout en water, en zulks is alles wat zy hebben om te leven, nog verdeeld wordende onder 25 of 30, daar dit getal geen onderscheid maakt; zy hebben noch ryst, noch brood, noch groente; en deze schaarsche bedeeling wordt maar eens des daags gegeven, het welk de arme menschen in tweeën verdeelen, op dat het den schyn van een onbyt en middagmaal moge hebben. Met zulk eene behandeling, en alle dagen in eene brandende zon te moeten werk[illegible] het onmogelyk voor hun lang te be[illegible] inderdaad zy sterven twee des daags. V[illegible] oorspronkelyk aantal dezer ongelukkigen, [illegible] een nu 55 overgebleven, en de helft van hen is in het hospitaal."

Extract uit eenen brief van C[illegible]thagena.

"Behalve deze plaats en Santa Martha, zyn alle de overige provintien tot het binnenste van Mompox reeds in handen van Bolivar. Hy heeft van 10 tot 12,000 man, die hy in drie colonnen heeft verdeeld, de eerste om Popayan te beschermen, de tweede Choco, en de derde tegen Santa Martha, welke laatste plaatst, men verwacht, dat weldra in de handen der Independenten zal vallen, daar het garnisoen uit weinige troepen bestaat.

"Drie munniken en twee Spaansche soldaten zyn hier met paspoorten van Bolivar, gedateerd Santa Fé gearriveerd. De eerst gemelden, brengen voorstellen aan den onder koning tot eene uitwisseling der krygsgevangenen, daar Bolivar er meer dan 1200 heeft, waaronder de colonels Ximenes en Barriero.

"De militaire wet is hier afgekondigd, ieder inwoners wordt gedwongen de wapenen te dragen. Er zyn groote contributien gevorderd, doch slechts door dreigementen en geweld verkregen. Vreemdelingen worden in 't byzonder gedwongen vyftig dollars 's weeks te betalen.

"Gen. Calzada en ongeveer 400 man zyn te Popayan gevangen genomen; daar de geheele provintie ten behoeve der Independenten is opgestaan."

MARRIED—On Wednesday last, Mr. M. C. Henriques, to Miss L. De Sola.

Capt. John Scates and Mrs. Scates came passengers in the Curaçao Packet.

[The Editor of this paper avails himself of the approaching termination of the year, to tender his sincere thanks to his Subscribers and advertising Friends who really support the publication by their punctuality in payment; and while he solicits a continuance of their patronage, he begs to assure them that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render the Curaçao Gazette as interesting as circumstances will admit of. Those of his Subscribers who are in arrears for the Subscription from the first of January last, or for a longer period, are informed, that unless all demands against them are settled on or before the end of the present month, their papers will from that period be discontinued, a measure which the Editor is indispensably obliged to resort to from the many disappointments he has experienced, and he has no doubt but that his motives for so doing will be duly appreciated.]

The Birth-Day of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, was celebrated in this colony on Monday last the 6th instant. In the morning of that day the troops forming the garrison were reviewed, and at noon royal salutes were fired by the artillery, and from His Majesty's brig Mercury. In the evening His Excellency the Governor General gave a ball and supper in honor of the day.

Brigadier General Pardo, of the huzzars of Ferdinand 7th, arrived here on Saturday last, from La Guayra, on his way to Lima.

According to accounts from Puerto Cabello we learn that on the arrival of H. B. M. brig Fly, capt. Tomkinson, at that port, the remains of rear-admiral Donald Campbell, were transferred to her from the Salisbury 64, which vessel had been for some days in Puerto Cabello waiting her arrivals. The Fly was almost immediately afterwards dispatched with the corpse for England.

The schooner Curaçao Packet, Turner, in the very short passage of seven days from Jamaica, arrived here yesterday morning, and has brought papers to the 2d instant. In the next column will be found the substance of such parts of their contents as may prove interesting in this community.

These papers do not contain any intelligence whatever relative to the operations of Bolivar.

Extract of a letter from La Guayra, Nov 26.

"Whilst I was at Puerto Cabello arrived here on the 15th instant a vessel 27 days from Cadiz, the captain reports that when he left said port there were ready for sea, 11 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 2 corvets, 6 brigs, 40 gun boats, and 192 transports.

"Owing to a malignant fever which is afflicting the town the troops are quartered in the vicinity of Cadiz. General Callejas has the chief command of the expedition in consequence of the arrest of general O'Donnell.

"Of that expedition 4000 men are destined for this province, and two frigates to replace the Nymph and Ferolina which sailed for the Havana with captain Cañas and family.

"On the 24th October general de la Torre was in Cucuta, the vice roy with 3000 men was near the capital of Santa Fé, and Calzada with 2000 men was in pursuit of Bolivar, from whom he took all the plunder, and who was defeated in several small actions.

"I have a letter of Guerrero of the 19th inst. wherein he tells me that besides the capture of the commandant of the English troops, he took a flechera, three boats, a chinchorro and several prisoners, by whom we know that there are only two armed brigs in Margarita the corvet having sunk and is lost. Many of the British troops died; their death is attributed to the mais upon which they are obliged to live for want of any other comestible.

"By the correspondence found upon the English colonel are known the miseries, the plans and the disputes amongst the chiefs Arismendi, Bermudez, Brion, Jolly, Mariño, &c. It is said that great discontent manifested itself amongst the troops at Margarita, and that Brion ordered 14 officers to be put to death. We are in possession of almost the whole coast of Chili.

"Of the 11 ships of the line in Cadiz there is one which lately arrived from China, with a very rich cargo, so that the soldiers composing the expedition are regularly paid.

"Florida has been ceded to Great Britain, from whence Spain is to receive every assistance; and the British cruizers have received orders to take all the Insurgent privateers who may have any foreigners on board."

FROM JAMAICA PAPERS,

RECEIVED BY THE CURAÇAO PACKET.

Captain Chitty and the crew of the Insurgent privateer Libertador, consisting of a motely groupe of whites, indians, mulattoes, samboes, and blacks, and some undefined grades, produced from an intermixture with whites, indians, browns and blacks, were brought before the sitting magistrates in Kingston, on the 20th of November, and having been interrogated were committed to goal, but his grace the governor had subsequently ordered that they should be liberated and sent off the island as speedily as possible. Captain Chitty, and John Graham, one of his officers, probably the major of marines, were, however, detained in custody, and are to stand their trial for acts of piracy and misdemeanors committed on the high seas.

The Tarantula, Poolman, from Aux-Cayes, last Port-Royal, in two months, arrived at Plymouth on the 11th Oct. with army accoutrements which she took out from London in May last, for M'Gregor's army.

Accounts from the Havanna, state, that an expedition, consisting of 1000 men, was about proceeding in two ships, one brig, and several smaller vessels, against Saint Andreas and Old Providence, in order to route out the piratical hordes, who have made those places a desposit for their plunder.

The Chilian squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of three heavy frigates, three corvettes, and two brigs, had arrived off Callao, on the 28th Sept. they had on board a number of Congreve's Rockets, for an hostile attempt.

General St. Martin, of the Independent service, had landed at Pisqoa, about 100 leagues south of Lima, with a force of between 9 and 10,000 men, and it was supposed he would immediately march against that city, where they were ready to oppose him with 2,500 European troops and 6,500 militia, all fine men, well disciplined, and devoted to the cause of their sovereign.

The British brig Speculator, Peter Gould master, captured by the Chilian ship of war Andres, captain John Illingsworth, was detained for eight days, during which she was searched, and 25,000 dollars, shipped at Guyaquil for a mercantile house in Kingston, were taken out of her. Capt. Gould protested against the measure, as the specie was bona fide British property, but without any effect.

On the 8th Oct. six Englishmen, who were prisoners at Panama, were tried and shot, for attempting to make their escape to the Chilian ship Andres.

Mons. Aury was lying at Old Providence with nine privateers, and was waiting the arrival of two brigs from New Orleans, to proceed on an expedition against some of the Spanish ports, supposed near the Bay of Hunduras. The following is a list of them:—

Brig Congress,	16 guns,	capt. Dewatre.
—— Mars,	14 ——	—— Courtois.
Brig. Bellona,	8 ——	—— Selest.
Sch. Creole,	3 ——	—— Franks.
—— Isabella,	4 ——	—— James.
—— Empress,	2 ——	—— Bradford.
—— Le Guerriere,	6 ——	—— Dominique.
Felucca Diana,	2 ——	—— Poris.

Also the brig Eltribuno, fitting out.

The schooner Jeannett, Halk, from Kingston had arrived at Old Providence.

Extract of a letter from Armagh in Ireland, dated Sept. 22, received by the Blucher Packet,

" Gen. Devereaux, who raised a legion, in Dublin, and sold about 300 commissions, of different ranks, (a lieutenancy costing about £60 sterling, and so on in proportion) took care, however, to prevent their embarking, until the period allowed by government had elapsed, when he assembled them all together, told them it was impossible then to sail, paid them some handsome compliments about their zeal and exertion, and said he was much disappointed in not having been able to get them sent out, but that he would never forget them. He, however, put their money in his pocket, and set off next day for London, leaving all the poor fellows to go where they liked. Two or three from this town have returned and resumed their former peaceful occupations of making bricks and shoes, and I have actually had a pair of trowsers made by a major."

From Jamaica papers received last week.

Nov. 15.—We understand that the Wasp descried the Libertador, on the 5th instant, to windward of St. Ann's Bay, and immediately went in pursuit; when near her, she hoisted her colours and fired a gun to leeward. Captain Carter then had the Wasp ranged alongside the Libertador, and desired her captain to come on board with his papers; which he refused to do, alledging as a reason, that he was not possessed of a boat which was able to swim. He was then ordered to lower them down to ascertain whether they were actually in the state he had represented, and to comply with this order in two minutes, otherwise a broadside would be the consequence of refusal. This had the desired effect, and a boat was sent to the Wasp. At the moment she got alongside, one of the seamen jumped on board, and claimed capt. Carter's protection, declaring that he was an Englishman, and that he would never fire against an English man of war, and requested that be might be placed to a gun, when he would do his duty to his king and country. The Libertador was shortly after taken possession of.

We also learn that the major of marines on board the Libertador, on the Wasp's heaving in sight, indicated every disposition to engage her: at which time, about 25 British seamen, declared they would have nothing to do in the transaction, as they could never forgot the allegiance which was due to their sovereign and country. This same major of marines, it is also asserted, has frequently boasted of having been commander of a privateer, when he, at different times, sent 30 of his prisoners into eternity, by making them, what is termed among seamen, "walk the plank" at the point of the bayonet

The Libertador was at the attack made on Cumana by Brion's squadron, where she received considerable injury, when capt. Chitty, as a remuneration for the damage his vessel had encountered, was by the commodore, allowed a roving commission for six months, with liberty to make as many prizes as he could, and to divide the spoils among his crew, provided he equipped the brig properly, without any expence to the "Venezuelian government," as it is styled. Off St. Jago de Cuba, she captured a Spanish schooner freighted with cocoa, butter, paper, &c., when her cargo was taken out and the vessel sunk. Near Trinidad de Cuba, she took a cargo of flour out of an American schooner from New-York, alledging it was Spanish property, some part of which it is said was smuggled ashore at different places on the Northside; many other acts of a criminal tendency, are imputed to capt. Chitty, but as his conduct most probably will undergo legal investigation, we refrain from entering into any particulars.

The Libertador has about 70 men on board, many of them browns and blacks, and is much crippled in both her fore and main masts from the injury she received at the attack on Mancinello. She had a gig astern, marked "Trident of London."

Copy of a letter from Porto Bello, dated the 9th Nov:—" The English prisoners (meaning those deserted by that worthless vagabond M'Gregor) or rather English slaves, as he made them, are in a most pitiable state, nothing can be worse—they work from sunrise to sunset; and, I am sorry to say, there has been a great change for the worse in the manner of treating them; their food consists of a bullock's head, boiled with a little salt and water, and this is the whole they have to subsist on, divided amongst 25 or 30, as the number makes no difference; they have neither rice, bread, or vegetables; and this scanty allowance is served out once a day, which the poor fellows divide into two meals, that they may have the appearance of breakfast and dinner. With such treatment, and working in the heat of a broiling sun all day, it is impossible for them long to exist; indeed they are dying at the rate of nearly two a day. Out of the original number of these unfortunate people, only 55 now remain alive, and one half of these are in the hospital."

Extract of a letter from Carthagena.

" Excepting this place and Santa Martha, all the other provinces to the interior of Mompox are already in the power of Bolivar He has from 10 to 12.000 men, whom he has divided into three columns; the first, directed to protect Popayan, the second Choco, and the third against Santa Martha, which last place it is expected will soon fall into the hands of the Independents, as the garrison consists of only a few troops.

" Three friars and two Spanish soldiers have arrived here with passports from Bolivar, dated at Santa Fe. The former also brought proposals to the vice roy for an exchange of prisoners, Bolivar having upwards of 1200, amongst whom are cols. Ximenes and Barriero.

" Martial law having been proclaimed here, every inhabitant is compelled to bear arms.—Great contributions are required, but obtained only by threats and force. Foreigners in particular are obliged to pay fifty dollars weekly.

" Gen. Calzada and about 400 men have been taken prisoners at Popayan, the whole province having risen in favour of the Independents."

FIELD MARSCHAL PRINCE BLUCHER.

Berlin, September 13.—On the 14th, in the evening, the news which we had for some time dreaded, arrived here that field marschal prince Blucher, of Wahlstadt, terminated his glorious life on the 12th of this month, at 19 minutes past 10 o'clock in the evening, at his seat of Kriblowitz, in Silesia. His majesty the king received this sad news by a report from the aide-de camp of the prince, colonel count Von Nostitz, and also by a verbal communication from captain Von Rudorf, the second aide-decamp. His majesty immediately gave orders that the army should put on mourning for eight days, and dispatched count Blucher, of Wahlstadt, the prince's grandson, with a most gracious letter of condolence to the dowager princess.

Our readers will be glad to hear some account of the last days of the prince's life. On the 5th his majesty sent from Breslaw his aide-de-camp, mayor-general Von Witzleben, to him. The prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties. He desired, general Witzleben to thank his majesty's for all the favours he had conferred on him, to recommend his wife to his majesty's kindness, and to beg that he might be buried without ostentation in the open country, in a field on the road between Kriblowitz and Kunst, on a spot which he described, under three lime trees. On the observation of the general that he need not to think his death so near, as the physicians by no means considered his case as desperate, he said " I know that I shall die, for I feel it better than the physicians can judge of my situation. I die without reluctance, for I am now of no further use. Tell the king that I have lived and shall die faithful to him." He gave the general his hand to take leave. The next day his majesty, accompanied by prince Charles, paid him a visit; at first be was in a kind of lethargy, and did not notice what was passing, but afterwards he knew the king. His majesty, among other expressions of regard, said to him, " You may be assured that no one takes more interest in your welfare than I do. I know what the country and myself owe to you—do not give up the hope of recovery; follow the advice of your physicians, and take the remedies that are offered you "—[The prince had latterly omitted to do this.]—He thanked his majesty, and recommended the princess to him.

In the last few days he was without pain, but his strength greatly declined, and he was quite unable to speak. The body is embalmed, and placed for the present in the church of Kriblowitz. He was born, as far as we can learn from former accounts, on the 16th December, 1742; and has, therefore, lived 76 years, 8 months, and 25 days. He had been 45 years in the army.—His martial glory fills the world.

December 3d, 1819.

THE undersigned having it in contemplation to bring the concerns of his Liquor Store to a speedy close, requests that all persons indebted to him will, without loss of time, come forward and liquidate their accounts, in order that he may be enabled to settle with his creditors, which will save him the trouble of adopting any unpleasant or coersive measures.

J. M. ELLIS.

Para vender en la Imprenta,

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

MANIFEST
OF THE PROVINCES OF VENEZUELA TO THE CIVILIZED NATIONS OF EUROPE.

On its being known in Venezuela that the seditious Simon Bolivar, a native of this province and the author of all her sufferings, did some time ago announce to Europe the formation of a general congress of its provinces in the capital of Guayana: on observing the spirit from whence that insidious manifest arose, and purposes for which such an audacious, and scandalous step is intended; on examining the hopes and promises by which the ambition of foreign adventurers is roused; and finally seeing that the miserable wretches in that revolutionary farce, have assumed to themselves the title of representatives, sullying by such atrocious imposture the honor of a people who, in the midst of their affliction, have always been worthy the consideration of respectable men; the members of corporations and municipalities, legitimately chosen by their fellow citizens to represent them, could not see without indignation such imposture, nor without horror the insinuation of infidelity which is indirectly thrown out against them, pitying at the same time the unguarded, who by such means may fall a victim to the most senseless and unbounded ambition.

If the legitimate representatives of the inhabitans of Venezuela have hitherto been silent in the midst of the calamities which have afflicted their constituents, it was entirely owing to the consideration of their sufferings being only restricted to their fortunes and interior tranquility, for their obedience to the government of their sovereign was never doubted nor suspected, which was the only comfort remaining of the many which they formerly enjoyed, and which is to them the most precious. But when a horde of men of the most inconceivable impudence attempt to comprehend and make them parties in their revolutionary proceedings, they consider it their duty for the first time to appear before the European nations who observe them, for the purpose of making them acquainted with facts which have hitherto been kept from them, as also with the rank, character and designs of those perfidious upstarts calling themselves representatives. It is high time that for the good of mankind Europe should know the true situation of Venezuela; her legitimate representatives, therefore, will present a correct statement of her actual condition.

Those inhabitants living for three centuries in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, justice and liberty, gradually advanced to a degree of almost incredible prosperity, when at once a few unprincipled and ungrateful men stept forward to destroy even their best hopes. They infamously took advantage of the glorious struggle between Spain and Bonaparte, by basely insulting in adversity the very country to which they owed their illustration and political existence. They embraced the moment, when she could not lose sight of a cunning and powerful usurper, to put into execution projects long before conceived and traced out: projects which in other circumstances would have expired with them. Thus it was that the arrival of the first news of the entrance of the French into Andalusia, was the signal of the revolution in Caracas, which took place the 19th April, 1810, a day of mourning and ignominy to these provinces.

A handful of men, notorious for their vices, upset the work of 300 years in the presence of an astonished multitude who were unprepared for such an event, and the loyal corporation of the capital fostering three conspirators in their bosom, fell a victim to their audacity, to terror and surprise. They took possession of the helm of government, pretending it was for the best service of the king, and thus carried rebellion every where with the exception of the loyal province of Coro, and the capital of Maracaybo. Whilst, like on all similar occasions, men of respectability remained in the interior of their habitations trembling for their safety: the ignorant and incautious lower classes followed, although innocently and thoughtless, the audacious traitors who were flattering them. The people bowed obedience to the very men whom they probably abhorred; this obedience was the offspring of fear. The members of the corporations and municipalities were the first victims of this fear and of the revolutionary forces which confounded all; there being only a few amongst them who forgot the duties due to the king.

At that period the friends of disorder in Venezuela threw off the mask and united themselves with the revolutionary faction: Gambiers, assassins, ambitious men, all those who either had to fear the laws or had nothing to expect from a regular government, joined them; and the immense sums, which through a prudent system of economy were accumulated in the treasury, destined to foment the prosperity of Venezuela, fell a prey to the factious, satisting the avarice of some, and nursing the hopes of others.

However, notwithstanding these repeated depredations and positive acts of rebellion, the name of the king headed all the proceedings and decrees of the faction, for they knew the loyalty of the people whom they tyrannized: they knew that the existence of their usurpation depended on the name of a man whom the people respected, adored, and blindly obeyed: they knew the perilous state of their situation were they to take off the veil which covered their designs; consequently all their operations were founded upon the basis of deceit which supported their tyranny. Thus, whilst in the interior of the country they seduced men to join them, abroad they announced a new order of things as being *the general will of the people of Venezuela*, soliciting foreign assistance and relations, whereof they stood in need. They presented nothing to the people that was not cloaked with the character of submission, and obedience to the sovereign—How much they exclaimed against Bonaparte for the imprisonment of H. M. in Valency!—How many perfidious and solemn protests were issued by them for the preservation of his rights!—How many false oaths did they take to maintain an everlasting union with the Spanish nation!—The insolent wretches made a jest of the candor of our people, whilst at the same time, either by indirect means or by particular agents, they propagated the poisonous seed of hatred to the laws, to the royal dignities, and to the person of the king.

This iniquitous and perverse conduct, if it was capable of deceiving for some time the multitude, could not have the same effect upon men of sense who, watching closely their operations penetrated their mysteries. It was then, when hundreds of Americans and Europeans, the principal persons of the capital, roused by their loyalty, formed the first reaction against those traitors, and it was then also, when, for the first time, *the free and general sense of the people* was declared. Unfortunately the leaders of the counter-revolution were betrayed, through the perfidy of two Europeans who were in the secret, and in consequence of this act of treachery, those illustrious Spaniards, of both hemispheres, suffered the confiscation of their property, banishment, and all the evils of revolutionary fury.

Shortly after these sad occurrences, and towards the latter end of the same year, appeared in this capital the celebrated adventurer of Nerwinde (Miranda) who had left the asylum which the generosity of Great Britain afforded him in London. Preceded by a reputation which perhaps he did not deserve, and adorned with the quality of a fellow countryman, the lower ranks saw him with pleasure, and the faction began to hope that one day he would render them services worthy of his fame; but this ambitious man, full of metaphisical theories, came to his native country for the purpose of augmenting anarchy and disorder, of propagating dangerous ideas, and of forming parties which brought her to the brink of the most dangerous precipice.

The first months of the year 1811 were signalized by a farce equal to that which lately was exhibited in the capital of Guayana. The people of Venezuela received orders to elect individuals for another corporation also called the *general congress of these provinces*, in which election all the forms of pomp and ostentation were observed which could be invented for the purpose of seducing, hallucinating, and inspiring ideas of legitimacy in the formation of that body. The people, however, (never losing sight of the government of their forefathers) when they could not avoid obeying those dispositions, considered it as a farce, and gave the majority of votes to persons of known respectability and love to the king. Thus, in spite of all the intrigues, bribes, promises and threats which preceded the election, *the general congress of Venezuela* was chiefly composed of men of honor, against the wishes and expectations of the faction. Then, for the first time, the *free and general will of the people* was expressed, the elected having adhered to the intentions of their constituents, by dedicating themselves exclusively to prevent or lighten the public afflictions.

So many public and private proofs of the opinion of the people of Venezuela: so many unsuccessful efforts to bring them over to the partisans of the rebellion: so many sound and eloquent arguments in opposition to the system, at last obliged the faction to present themselves in their true colours, and to throw off the mask which had become insignificant. The 5th July 1811, was the day hastily appointed to consummate the crime in the presence of a terrified and consternated people: on that day the Spanish flag was torn to pieces by hands that were unworthy to hold it: the portraits of our kings were dragged through the streets: the principal leaders of the faction, being intoxicated, ran in the most indecent manner through every part of the town manifesting the ideas which they formerly endeavoured to conceal: the cries of a senseless independence, and the circumstances attending it were the forebodings of an anarchy which soon followed, and which gave rise to pretensions which terrified even those who were the authors of this disorder.

That day of shame which excited the indignation of the people, and dispelled the illusion, also gave new and dreadful proofs of the general will of the capital of Caracas and of the city of Valencia. Many hundreds of Europeans and Americans of all classes formed another reaction which was discovered in the former city, in which 16 subjects of H. M. were sacrificed; but being carried into effect in the latter place, it was unfortunately terminated by force, after deluging the streets with blood. Thus they declared again the *free and general will of Venezuela*.

The corporations, and municipalities believed it necessary to throw a veil over these gloomy days which continued until the occupation of the capital by the king's troops; for they presented nothing but disorder and general misery: a paper-money which ruined all: a people without laws: a faction in the height of delirium.

It was at the close of that period when in the character of commandant of Puerto Cabello, Simon Bolivar appeared in the scene as a public functionary. Being opulently bred up, his education neglected, full of insupportable pride which he owed to his character and fortune, stupid and corrupted from a life without restraint, religion or morals, it was evident that one day he would fill with blood and crimes the country which he should dominate. His first act was to condemn to death, two honorable and innocent men, worthy of a better fate, without the forms of a trial, or without any other authority than his own will.

About that period a few hundred of the loyal inhabitants of Coro, and Europeans, under the command of the brave and fortunate captain D. Domingo Monteverde, marched from that most loyal city and penetrated as far as Carora.—That step only was an incontestible proof of the intrepidity which was excited; for it was necessary to overcome military obstacles superior in reality to the forces which opposed them. Notwithstanding they were overcome, Carora was occupied, and a door opened to a series of happy events which followed. There the chief of this handful of brave men received from the deputies of Barquisimeto, and other districts, their vows of allegiance; and then commenced to manifest itself in reality the *free and general will of Venezuela*. Thousands of Venezuelians flew from all parts to unite themselves with the royal troops; who not meeting now with great obstacles, occupied the capital, after a capitulation, amidst the *rejoicings* of its inhabitants.—Never did a people manifest so publicly their sentiments and allegiance, nor was there ever seen so speedy a restoration to the ancient order of things.

Although in that capitulation (celebrated afterwards for the imputations that were attributed to it) there was established *an absolute forgetfulness of all that passed with respect to the territory not reconquered until that day*, notwithstanding it was evident that it could only legally apply to the crime of rebellion. The robber, the incendiary, the assassin, and other criminals, to the prejudice of a third party, could not be comprehended in that article; because no authority could dispose justly and legally of the propertiesand rights of a third party. Thus, Simon Bolivar, although free of the crime of rebellion, in virtue of that convention, could not be free of the crime of assassination, and consequently ought to have been tried by the laws, and condemned or absolved according to the merits of his cause.

But a very different fate attended him. He was treated by the conqueror with a marked attention, and obtained a free passport for the island of Curaçao: a generosity incompatible with the character of the person on whom it was bestowed.

The government of the king continued in Venezuela from August 1812 until July 1813: a year of agitation and dread, in which the faithful subjects of the king trembled for their safety, and in which many of the old partisans in the rebellion groaned in prison: a year in which the measures of government often announced danger, and excited public fear.

The corporations, and municipalities recollect with sorrow the scenes of those melancholy months, and the declamations which afterwards Simon Bolivar presented to the world, and which he styled *violation of the convention* in order to justify the atrocious crimes committed under that pretext; but in recalling these scenes to

mind, they affirm to all Europe that the proceedings of the Spanish government against the parties concerned in the rebellion (the convention being then sanctioned) became public after the occupation of the capital by Bolivar, when these same persecuted individuals, being then released, declared publicly their schemes; exposed them to the government, and were consequently rewarded.

The corporations and municipalities cannot but observe how unjust and criminal were the ulterior projects and proceedings of the persecuted individuals, even had the measures of the Spanish government in Venezuela been arbitrary; because a supreme authority existed in the nation, to which all complaints could be submitted, which would redress them agreeably to justice; no other body could assume such authority without committing high treason.

In that year of distrust and terror, the ungrateful Simon Bolivar, indignantly forgetting the favours which he received, sailed from Curaçao for Carthagena, and thence proceeded to the capital of Santa Fé, to put into execution those plans which he had projected in the delirium of ingratitude. He in fact collected together in Carthagena some fugitives of Venezuela, and a number of foreigners, the outcasts of their own countries, to whom he gave military rank, and commenced his military career.

The corporations, and municipalities think it their duty to manifest to Europe that it was at this period when the factious of Carthagena disposed now to follow him, formed the convention of the *war of death*, by which they exchanged military rank for the heads of Spaniards, and divided amongst themselves the properties of whom they had assassinated. It was sanctioned on the 16th January, 1813, and signed and sealed by Anthony Nicols Brizeno, Anthony Rodrigo, Joseph Debraine, Lewis Marquis, George H. Delon, B. Henriquez, Lewis Caz, John Silvestor Chaquea, and Francis de Paula Navas.

The corporations and municipalities, conceived that if it has been necessary to recall to their recollection the most infamous convention which has ever been heard of, they are bound also to banish it immediately from their memories for the honour of humanity, and from respect to a people who in consequence thereof were reduced to desolation and mourning.

The cruel traitor, having succeeded in collecting some assistance in Santa Fé, rushed upon his country preceeded by the fame of a *war of death* which he executed with the utmost rigour. The terrified and defenceless people, made not the least resistance, and the military force scattered over the country could as little oppose them. They penetrated with wonderful velocity to the capital of Venezuela, which was evacuated precipitately and in a manner seldom to be met within history. Never can be effaced from the memory of the people that terrible day in which the shores of La Guayra remained covered with the faithful subjects of the king; in which they saw themselves separated from their relations and acquaintances, who to avoid being sacrificed to the revolutionary fury, were obliged to fly from their country.

The domination of this barbarian lasted eleven months: a period which made the prosperity of his country retrocede many years; which was constantly marked by assassinations, violence, rapine and impiety; and in which the whims, the desires and caprices of the tyrant were the only inviolable laws of Venezuela.—The corporations and municipalities think it unnecessary to bring to recollection the scandalous order of the 8th February, 1814, condemning to death 800 European Spaniards, who were executed on the 14th, 15th and 16th of that month, announcing that their only crime was the place of their nativity: when they assassinated publicly men of ninety years of age: men infirm and prostrated on the bed of sickness: men who by their virtues were the honour of our cities, and from whom they had received the most signal benefits: the blood of the most innocent was shed by the hands of the most guilty: thus Bolivar became the most atrocious of all despots; the assassin of the most pacific of all men.

But if these eleven months were terrible for the faithful subjects of the king, they were not less so for the factious; for scarcely had Bolivar profaned the capital by his presence, when he had enemies to contend with: every where a destructive war commenced, in which the king's party had almost always the advantage, and the small groups at the commencement became in the end large armies of faithful Americans, who destroyed him in different battles and ignominiously expelled him from his country. Fourteen thousand Americans, voluntarily collected together, and commanded by colonels D. Josef Cevallos and D. Josef Thomas Boves, and by the commandant D. Josef Yanez, by their victorious arms, have told the world, what was the *free and general wish of Venezuela.*

Venezuela remained purged of the principal monsters which infested her, and Bolivar, who ought to have concealed his shame in the most distant countries, presented himself in Santa Fe. He did not know that virtue, and his thirst for blood, had not yet been satiated with that which he had shed of his own country. The government of said province knew little of him, and committed the grievous error of confiding to his charge a military force Then they saw for the first time, in their pacific towns, assassinations and rapine, which in two years of trouble they had never experienced. Their capital was drenched with the blood of its inhabitants: their riches were the booty of that horde of assassins; and the government which commissioned him, saw themselves under the necessity, to save the remainder, to proscribe him, pursue him, and expel him from their territory.

It was at that period of misfortune, when the grand expedition, under his excellency D. Pablo Morillo, appeared on the coasts of Venezuela. Never had these seas witnessed so respectable an armament. Ten thousand of those men who had so gloriously given liberty to their country, and a general whom they adored, took under their direction the peace and destiny of these provinces.

The corporations and municipalities do not think it necessary to bring to their memory the triumphs of these valiant men in the extensive territory of Santa Fé; the rapid and able military movements by which these immense provinces were reduced to peace, and the government of the king restored; and in a word all that was effected for their perpetual preservation; but they deemed it indispensable to follow up Simon Bolivar, who, at this period, was a refugee in Jamaica and the Cayes, devising new plans, searching for a new party, and collecting the fugitives from the Spanish continent, to assemble them at the island of Margarita: Margarita which but a few months before in the midst of peace had risen the cry of another rebellion, headed by the most ferocious and ignorant of men, by the assassin and brutal Arismendi, whose name the corporations and municipalities, for the honor and regard of these inhabitants think proper to omit making further mention.

Venezuela was invaded then in different points, and at that period appeared the Scotch adventurer Gregor Mac Gregor, the Dutchman Lewis Brion, the execrable Emanuel Piar, and many other turbulent or misguided foreigners, who sought for scenes adapted to the restlesness of their character or means of re-establishing their fortunes, and satisfying their vices The Antilles they made the focus of that pestilential contagion, which flew over an annihilated continent, but that was ready to expel it.

The result of these irruptions was public. Simon Bolivar was defeated on the heights of Mariara by some European troops, and by many hundreds of Americans who flew to arms, writing with their blood the free and general vote of Venezuela. The remainder of his banditti indignantly abandoned by him were headed by Mac Gregor, and in their despair compelled to traverse the province of Caracas through its immense uninhabited plains as far as the capital of Barcelona, which being defenceless was occupied by them. There this adventurer joined Emanual Piar who had penetrated by the east of Cumana with as many of the Saint Domingo negroes as he could collect from Guiria; and there it was where the Scotchman discovered the designs of this wicked man, which were to repeat in Venezuela the scenes of Guarico, on which he escaped to St. Thomas with the whites who could accompany him.

Simon Bolivar no less cowardly than insolent, appeared in Barcelona when Piar had already abandoned that territory (he having passed the Oronoque with the object of subduing Guayana.) There he collected together a few hundred men from Margarita, some foreigners from the Antilles, and as many men as he could compel by force to serve under him, and attempted to invade the capital of Venezuela. But at this first outset the indians of the mission of Pirritu, headed by the brave colonel D. Francis Ximenez, completely destroyed his whole force on the banks of the river Unare, which frustrated all his projects, and furnished another proof on that celebrated day of the free and general will of Venezuela.

He returned to Barcelona loaded with the disgrace of his defeat and was joined there by some hundred men under his colleague James Mariño, from the province of Cumana, and he remained in that city until the approach of the king's army compelled him to leave the province, and pass the Oronoque, and join the corps of Piar which opperated in Guayana with success. He abandoned the garrison of the city of Barcelona to its fate, with promises of speedy assistance, but they together with the governor, Peter Freites, became vitcims of their credulity.

While these events succeeded each other in Venezuela the people gave incessant proofs of their love and adhesion to the government of the king. His excellency the general in chief, D. Pablo Morillo, with some corps of the army, executed that march which will always form one of the most glorious epochs in his militay life. From the capital of Santa Fe, he traversed mountains and defiles which were almost impassable: immense sandy deserts, where for many leagues water was not to be procured, and in a climate the most ardent of the torrid zone: frightful deserts in which tribes of Indian savages only were to be met with; and rivers which for their maginitude are unknown in Spain. They encountered all the evils which nature could present in every form, and having overcome them all, he appeared on the banks of Apure, with forces far inferior in number, to combat the barbarian Paez, who escaped from the victorious arms of the king, and owed his salvation in 1814 to the immense deserts which lay between the Arauca and the Meta, and where he collected all the villains who evaded the vigilance and justice of the government.

At that time the inhabitants of these provinces began to know His Excellency personally, and to divest themselves with inexplicable satisfaction of the dread which ignorance or malignity had inspired them respecting the violence of his character; and then it was they saw that in His Excellency were combined the General, the subject of the king, the friend of justice and of order, the person most worthy of the confidence of Venezuela, and the most proper to free her of her aggressor: sentiments which the corporations, municipalities have now the pleasure of bringing back to their recollection, and which are ingraved indelibly in their hearts.

To terminate the war in a country having 200 leagues of coast, and with a chain of islands belonging to different nations in front, His Excellency knew the importance of raising a large military force, and having manifested his design to the people, his standards were surrounded by thousands of Americans anxious to merit his confidence, and to exterminate their enemies, which furnishes another incontestable proof of what was the general desire of Venezuela.

In the meantime Simon Bolivar having passed the Oronoque, and formed a junction with the division of Piar, had the art to assassinate the latter publicly, with all the formality of a legal sentence: he possessed himself of the command of his troops, and of the fruits of his campaign, and occupied the capital of Guayana evacuated by the royal troops, and by almost all its inhabitans after a heroic defence, and where many brave men fell a sacrifice to hunger. Rarely has the like been witnessed in any people, nor greater sacrifices, constancy or valor, nor a general will more clearly manifested.

It was at this time when the brigands under James Mariño were in the province of Cumana possessed themselves of Cariaco, Carupano and other towns, installed a General Congress of Venezuela at the former place, under the same supposition, that it was by the general suffrage of its inhabitans; and when to the no little surprise and amusement of the public that same body was proscribed by Simon Bolivar, its members declared traitors, who being obliged to fly, were pursued in every direction by their own adherents.

The corporations and municipalities think it unnecessary to present to Europe the rapid and astonishing marches which his excellency the general in chief and many corps of the army made in traversing the whole of Venezuela: they dispersed the brigands which appeared about the towns of the coast of the province of Cumana: they gave to Margaritta a lesson which its perjured inhabitants will never forget; and they appeared in Caracas to continue their operations. His excellency and part of his army had marched over a space of 600 leagues, in the period of seven months, and overcame obstacles, privations and sufferings which can only be conceived from experience; but the corporations and municipalities do not think proper to pass over hastily the campaign of 1818; because it was perhaps the most glorious epoch of the history of Venezuela, and marked the love and attachment of the people to the government of the king.

Simon Bolivar had collected in Guayana as large a force as he could possibly muster: he made the utmost efforts for a decisive campaign, and incorporated with his troops all the foreigners who arrived in the Oronoque: he made suitable dispositions also for a junction with the brigands of the province, and finally put himself in movement with extraordinary celerity. He appeared before the town of Calabozo, when his excellency the general in

[illegible] The royal troops evacuated that town, bringing off with them their hospitals, their magazines, and a large body of its inhabitants, in sight of 5000 men, the greater part cavalry. They marched over a plain of 25 leagues, in the middle of the summer season, and in a burning sun; and when all their hopes depended on their valor and steadiness, for in that part of the country there was no natural protection. His excellency, with these corps, arrived at Town of Sombrero, situated at the commencement of the mountains, and there defeated the enemy who attacked him, and who in the plains dreaded the imposing activity of the royal columns.

Then it was that, through malice or cowardice, the false news of the death of his excellency and of the destruction of the army in Calabozo was reported in the capital. The corporations and municipalities cannot recollect without inexplicable emotion, those days of grief, in one respect, of pleasure and satisfaction in another, when, in a few hours, as if by an electric movement, the population of the capital threw themselves, in mass, on the shores of La Guayra; when men and women of all ages and classes abandoned their country, their property, their repose, all that was most dear to them, to fly from that detestable republic, and follow the government of their king; when all the inhabitants, wherever the dreadful news arrived, likewise abandoned their estates and homes, to hide themselves in the mountains; but, when the real state of affairs was known, who was there that did not shed tears of pleasure?

Nor can they recollect, without similar emotion, the time when the bare intelligence of his excellency's safety was sufficient to induce the multitude to return to their homes, and when tranquillity was restored, after being interrupted for thirty-six hours. The corporations and municipalities are bound to make known to Europe, that no people ever manifested greater joy nor gave stronger proofs of love and attachment to their government.

His excellency knew the importance of decoying Bolivar to the mountains, where his numerous cavalry would be useless, and where he would be distant from his resources; whilst, on the other hand, the royal army were concentrating themselves on their own means, and would have the advantage of their [illegible] infantry. [illegible] fell into the snare, and, rapidly penetrating the mountains, occupied the vallies of Aragua and threatened the capital, from which he was distant only sixteen leagues. His excellency's views being thus far accomplished, he attacked and routed the enemy at Cabrera and Maracay, and destroyed his forces in the celebrated battle of La Puerta; Venezuela, in the midst of victory, having to regret the misfortune of his excellency being run through the body with a lance, to which the traitor owed his salvation.

Notwithstanding the corporation and municipalities, cannot recollect without inexpressible pleasure that multitude of men of all classes who flew spontaneously from the towns that were not invaded to defend the capital; and other positions open to attack; and the serenity, and confidence which animated all even in the midst of so much danger, and which proved in a manner beyond all doubt the *free and general sentiment of Venezuela.*

The imprudent Bolivar was defeated on all sides, and in ten successive battles in the space [illegible] plains which lay between that river and the Arauca, and between the Arauca and the Meta, defended by constant inundations in the rainy season.

Such was the situation of Venezuela, and of that pretended republic at the close of the campaign in 1818. The royal troops went into cantonment owing to the season, and his excellency having now recovered of his wounds directed his attention to the augmentation of the military force, and to raise it to that degree of discipline, and brilliancy which at the opening of the campaign were the admiration of these inhabitants.

In the mean time Simon Bolivar returned to the capital of Guayana after having circulated every where accounts of his troops, which only existed in his imagination, with the object of continuing the illusion for the purpose of obtaining means and auxilliaries to support the war. With this view, to succeed in distant countries, totally ignorant of these provinces, no better scheme could be devised than to announce the organization of a republican government in Venezuela, and the installation of a *general congress of provinces;* offering lands and rewards to those who might emigrate hither. Thus he announced almost in a direct manner his quiet possession of the country, and the *general sentiment of its whole population;* whereas in the *self-*styled congress the only *representatives* that composed it, were several seditious individuals who had fled from their country, or from its prison, five years since, who after becoming wretched vagrants in Antilles assembled at Angostura, and arrogated to themselves that character.

Bolivar in this desperate situation, having exhausted the resources of the country, found himself under the necessity to impose on the credulity of the unwary of foreign countries, and to flatter the hopes of the vicious and abandoned, expecting thereby to retrieve his circumstances. He little cared whether the deception was to be of short duration, for in the interval his existence was prolonged. He cared less about sacrificing the wretched people whom he had deluded, as this was the natural compensation of their credulity. He regarded still less the declamations against his crimes, because he acted agreeably to his political principles, that *whatever is advantageous, is lawful,* and because in his system of morality crime is [illegible] tions of Venezuela, which her corporations and municipalities present to Europe, they deem any observations respecting the illegitimacy and nullity of the congress of Guayana, unnecessary; because so many positive acts of aversion to every government not emanating from the king fully prove it; but when they recollect the sanguinary scenes, in which thousands of pacific individuals have been the victims of their love to their sovereign, whose families will not cease to execrate their infamous assassins to the last of their generation; when they view the skeletons of 90,000 men that lie unburied in the fields, who have sealed with their blood their adhesion to their king: When they hear the cries of the widows and orphans, whose misery is the *fruit of that revolutionary* delirium; and when they consider the sacrifices of every description that have been made throughout the province to exterminate the faction: sacrifices resulting from the spontaneous effusions of the heart; the corporations and municipalities are astonished at the auda[illegible] [illegible] even on the supposition that the *general will of the people* existed, the pretended congress would be as illegitimate and null as it is in fact without that circumstance; otherwise it would be justifying the right of rebellion; to what a condition would society be reduced, were that fatal right to be acknowledged.

They are aware that the enlightened nations of Europe know well their respective interests; but they have no hesitation in stating to them that it is of the utmost importance they should be acquainted with the wretches, who by their crimes dishonor human nature, and be convinced of the necessity of cutting up by the roots an evil which cannot fail of being ruinous to its own protectors, without affording them but transitory and insignificant advantages.

The corporations and municipalities that for 300 years have legally represented the people of Venezuela, positively and solemnly affirm to Europe, that in making this exposition, they have no other object in view than that of avoiding the inevitable ruin of individuals of foreign [illegible], who in consequence of the false [illegible], chimerical promises and insidious manifestos of Bolivar, may become the victims of their credulity, believing that there is a republican government established by *the general will of the people*, where there are laws, order and tranquillity that riches await them, and that at all events they will join powerful and [illegible]. It is true that they may believe it in good faith, but the corporations and municipalities cannot view with indifference the [illegible] of these foreigners, [illegible] either at the point of the bayonet, by the hands of an exasperated people, or by the fatal effect of the climate.

They consider it, therefore, their duty to avert these evils, and endeavour, by all possible means, to prevent their soil from being stained with the blood of the unwary and imprudent, who, whilst they bring on their own ruin, prolong the common misfortunes. Consequently, they affirm to Europe, that that monstrous corporation, styled the *General Congress of Venezuela,* is merely the fabric of the wretched fugitives, who, after roving about the Antilles for five years have assembled at Guayana, through misery and despair: That the Republic, which they have announced, consists of [illegible] insignificant island of Margarita, [illegible] deserts of Cumana, and the immense plains situated between the Arauca and the Meta, the abode only of savage Indians: That all the towns of Venezuela, comprehended in the districts of the corporations, whose members have hereunto affixed their signatures, live contented under the government of their kings, which made their ancestors happy, and raised them to that prosperity they enjoyed: That they are far from failing in that obedience they have sworn to observe, and which, at the price of such sacrifices and bloodshed, they have been able to maintain: that they never can be blamed for the fate of the individuals of foreign nations, [illegible] their enemies, came to disturb their [illegible] *to prolong their misfortunes*, and to [illegible] their calamities; and ultimately that they are resolved to exterminate their enemies, and to *die with honor rather than to live in infamy.*

(Here follow the signatures of the representatives of all the towns of the province of Venezuela, dated in the month of April, 1819.)

cil, with which [illegible] has [illegible] pounds to harass the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

of seventy days leaving on the field [illegible] of the 8000 insurgents with whom he [illegible] to [illegible] Venezuela. The [illegible] ravaged [illegible] the Orinoque and the Apure, and took refuge [illegible] and in the [illegible] plains which lay between that river and the Arauca, [illegible] defended by constant [illegible]

Such was the situation of [illegible] that [illegible] reputation [illegible] in 1816. The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] had just arrived with only three corps of [illegible], composing a force of 2000 men.

These were the moments in which the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the inhabitants [illegible]

[illegible]